THE UNION VEDETTE.

A Champion brave, alert and strong, To aid the Right, oppose the Wrong.

Vol. 1. CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863. No. 4.

The Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

[Near Great Salt Lake City,]

By Officers and Enlisted Men

Of the California and Nevada Volunteers.

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SUCH AS

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BALL INVITATIONS,

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☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the *Union Vedette*, Camp Douglas, U. T." will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of *Union Vedette*, Camp Douglas, U. T."

Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

CHANGE.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the stock and livery of the "Camp Douglas Express Company," would announce to the public that they will continue the line as heretofore.

Besides the Usual Daily Trips, the Coach will run on each evening of Theater in the City.

Good Saddle Horses may be Obtained at the Stable, and on reasonable terms.

By prompt attention to business we hope to merit the public favor.

STUBBS & EBY.

Camp Douglas, Nov. 30, 1863. tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Camp Douglas, on Monday, the 30th of November, one milch cow, of the following description: A RED COW, medium size, red face, white spots on the loins, and marked on the left horn Hailstone. Any person returning the above animal to Capt. James W. Stillman, at Camp Douglas, will be liberally rewarded, with all expenses paid.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take pictures, of all kinds in the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

☞ Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. nov20-1m*

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Office: Next door to National Hotel, G. S. L. City, U. T. nov27.1mo.

Liter-ary.

[From the Lacrosse Democrat.]

A new work—Just issued in three volumes.—A German named Hoeflich, residing five miles west of La Crescent, was married in November, 1860, to a healthy German girl. The week after they married they moved to Minnesota, on the farm which they now occupy. In August, 1861, Mrs. Hoeflich gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived.

Second edition—improved—Four volumns. June, 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and the girl living.

Third Edition. On the 5th of October, 1863, Mrs. Hoeflich, gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom, at last accounts, were alive and well. Ten children in less than three years is pretty good, even for this vicinity. The parents are proud of their success in the family line, and point with pleasure to their company of German infantry. The Government cannot afford to draft the head of that family.

Hoe's rotary press can't beat that.

☞ Grant it is said captured an entire army *corps* the other day at Chickamauga. *Quere*—Can Bragg be said to have even the *skeleton* of an army if the *corpse* is gone.

Interesting Ceremony.

Senator Conness, of California, on the 13th ult., presented to President Lincoln a beautiful cane, a gift of the late Senator D. C. Broderick to Mr. Conness. The formal presentation was made in the presence of the Cabinet and a large assemblage of notables, including several of the personal friends of the late Senator. In presenting it Mr. Conness took occasion most emphatically to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation, which would have been sustained by Broderick, had not the malicious venom of a bastard chivalry taken him too early from the scenes of earth. As the successor of his friend, the martyred Broderick, the presentation of a relic of that heroic man of the people, to the author of the edict of freedom, was appropriate and the scene must have been an interesting one. Below we give the speech of Senator Conness and the response of the President:

SENATOR CONNESS' SPEECH.

He said that this interesting gathering had no object in view other than that of witnessing the presentation of a cane which he held in his hand to the President of the United States. He took great pleasure in bestowing it upon him. It was a gift of David C. Broderick to himself, who was not only a friend of his but a friend of the people. Mr. Broderick, he said, was a great hero, and one who had battled and died for the salvation of his country in the hour of its trial. He took especial pleasure in tendering the cane to the President as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the proclamation of emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law. The President had made himself a great leader in the civilization of the world, and the Hon. Senator repeated that it afforded him heartfelt pride to present and consign to his keeping this memento of his late esteemed friend, David C. Broderick.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then accepted the cane, and with much emotion, replied that he never personally knew the Senator's friend, Mr. Broderick, but he had always heard him spoken of as one sincerely devoted to the cause of human rights. Testimony to this point of his character had been borne by those whom he had not intimately known, as also by those with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and with all of them, the testimony had been uniform. The memento which was presented him by Senator Conness was of that class of things, the highest honor that could be conferred upon him. If, in the position he had been placed, he had done anything that entitled him to the honor the Senator had assigned him, it was a proud reflection that his acts were of such a character as to merit the affiliation of the friends of a man like David C. Broderick. Whether remaining in this world or looking down upon the earth from the spirit land, to be remembered by such a man as David C. Broderick was a fact he would remember through all the years of his life. The proudest ambition that he could desire was to do something for the elevation of the condition of his fellow-man. In conclusion, he returned his sincere thanks for the part the Senator bore in this presentation, and to the memory of his great friend.

The cane is a beautifully polished one, made of oak. The original inscription on a gold plate on the end of the round of the cane was "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inscribed, "Conness to the President;" and thus these two inscriptions are blended together.

Sketch of General Averill.

Brigadier General William W. Averill, who gained the recent victory over "Mudwall Jackson" near Lewisburg, Va., is a native of Bath, Steuben county, Maine, and but thirty-one years of age. He entered West Point in 1850 and graduated on the 30th of June, 1854. He was first ordered to New Mexico, where he remained between two and three years, was engaged in several severe battles with the Navajoes, in which they were defeated, his command capturing from them a large amount of property, sheep, horses, &c. He was wounded in one of these engagements by a rifle ball which entered the left leg, fracturing the bone, and from which he has never fully recovered. For awhile he was attched to the staff of the Provost Marshal of Washington, and was General Porter's, Acting Adjt. General at Bull Run, where he distinguished himself for coolness and gallantry. Was made Captain in the regular army and brevetted Major, for his conduct at Yorktown and Williamsburg. While on the Peninsular was promoted on the field to Brig. General, and assigned to the command of a division of Cavalry in the army of the Potomac. He distinguished himself during the seven days fight—at Malvern Hill—at Fair Oaks, and at Fredericksburg. He now commands a force under Gen. Kelley in Western Virginia.

Rank of Major Generals U. S. Army.

It has been stated that Hooker ranks Rosecrans, and other mistakes have been made. The following is the rank of the senior major generals of volunteers, independent of the recent promotion of some of them to the grade of general in the regular service:

Name.	Date of Rank in Vol service.	Present Rank in Reg. service.
John A Dix,	May 16, 1861	
N P Banks,	May 16, 1861	
B F Butler,	May 16, 1861	
David Hunter,	Aug 13, 1861	Col 6th U S cavalry
E A Hitchcock,	Feb 10, 1862	
U S Grant,	Feb 16, 1862	Maj Gen U S Army
J McDowell,	Mar 14, 1862	Brig Gen U S Army
A E Burnside,	Mar 18, 1862	
W S Rosecrans,	Mar 21, 1862	Brig Gen U S Army
Don C Buell,	Mar 21, 1862	Colonel U S Army
John Pope,	Mar 21, 1862	Brig Gen U S Army
S R Curtis,	Mar 21, 1862	
Franz Sigel,	Mar 21, 1862	
J A McClernand,	Mar 21, 1862	
Lewis Wallace,	Mar 21, 1862	
Geo H Thomas,	Apr 25, 1862	Col 5th U S cavalry
Geo Cadwalader,	Apr 25, 1862	
W T Sherman,	May 1, 1862	Col 13th U S inf'ry
E O G Ord,	May 2, 1862	Maj 4th U S artil'ry
S P Heintzelman,	May 5, 1862	Col 17th U S inf'ry
E D Keyes,	May 5, 1862	Col 11th U S inf'ry
Joseph Hooker,	May 5, 1862	Brig Gen U S Army
S Casey,	May 31, 1862	Col 4th U S inf'ry
W B Franklin,	July 4, 1862	Col 12th U S inf'ry
D N Couch,	July 4, 1862	
H N Slocum,	July 4, 1862	
John J Peck,	July 4, 1862	
John Sedgwick,	July 4, 1862	Col 4th U S cavalry
A McD McCook,	July 17, 1862	Capt 3d U S inf'ry
T L Crittenden,	July 17, 1862	
J G Foster,	July 18, 1862	Maj U S Engineers
John G Park,	July 18, 1862	Capt U S Engineers
C O Augur,	Aug 9, 1862	Maj 13th U S inf'ry
R C Schenck,	Aug 30, 1862	
S A Hurlbut,	Sept 17, 1862	
Gordon Granger,	Sept 17, 1862	Capt U S cavalry
L H Rousseau,	Oct 8, 1862	
J B McPherson,	Oct 8, 1862	Capt U S Engineers
B M Prentiss,	Nov 29, 1862	
Geo Stoneman,	Nov 29, 1862	Maj 4th U S cavalry
Jno F Reynolds,	Nov 29, 1862	Lt Col 14th U S inf
Geo G Meade,	Nov 29, 1862	Brig Gen U S Army
O O Howard,	Nov 29, 1862	

Then follow, in their order, Sickles, Milroy, Butterfield, Hancock, Sykes, French, Stanley, Negley, Palmer, Steele, Doubleday, Dana, Berry, Oglesby, Logan, Blunt, Hartstuff, Washburne, Herron, Blair, Reynolds J. J., Sheridan, Stahl, Schurz, Newton, Warren, Schofield, Birney, Brooks and Pleasonton.

Vigilance Committee in Los Angelos.

The citizens of Los Angelos who have long suffered from the depredations of horse thieves, cattle stealers, highway robbers and murderers, despairing of any relief from the Courts, who acquit and turn them loose on society the most abandoned villains, recently turned out in force, snaked out and hung five of the worst desperadoes. The whole affair was deliberate and it is said that the best citizens joined in the movement. Vigilance Committees are dangerous tools to trifle with, and except in exceptional cases, and when no other remedy can be found for glaring evils, cannot be either justified or excused. While the Vigilantes of Los Angeles had in their head the stringing up of a few notorious traitors in their midst, they could have cleared the political atmosphere like a thunder storm in midsummer.

Rebel and Federal Finances contrasted.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The slow depreciation of Federal currency is one of the most remarkable phenomena of this extraordinary war. Contrasting the market prices of Confederate with those of Federal money *gives a low opinion of Mr. Hunter's, compared with Mr. Chase's financial abilities.*

* * * * * * * * *

The Federal Secretary of the Treasury has run up a great debt without commensurately flooding the North with redundant currency. The consequence has been very marked; for, whereas the Federal war debt exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and that of the Confederacy has not reached one thousand millions, yet Confederate currency is at a discount of ten or twelve for one of gold, while the Federal currency is less than two for one.

Prices of all things have risen at the North in consequence of an inflated currency; *but inasmuch as this inflation has been wonderfully restrained by tact, ingenuity and skill, prices have not approximated the enormous rates which are prevalent at the South.* As it is lawful to learn whatever may be possible from an enemy, may we not hope that Mr. Memminger and Mr. Hunter will take a few hints in the practical departments of finance from such consummate adepts in this intricate business as the public enemy!

Chased from the Field.

Gen. Ex-Gov. and present U. S. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, whose gallantry in the early stages of the war excited the admiration of all, has at last succumbed to the gentle God, and on the 23d ult., was married to the accomplished and wealthy daughter of Secretary Chase. The nuptials were celebrated in Washington in grand style, and the happy pair have gone to Canada, not nowever, to escape the draft. He has his prize and no longer fears the draft. He has volunteered in another corps, where gallantry is as essential as on the field of Mars.

Maj. Gen. Dix, has been ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., to adopt measures for the security of the frontier against the contemplated raid of rebel sympathizers in Canada, on Johnson's Island and the Northern frontier.

Products of Utah.—We extract the following interesting statistics from the census returns of 1860, as giving some idea of the industrial and mechanical products of Utah:

No. of factories, June 1st, 1860	152
Capital employed	$412,125
Fuel and Raw Material	$398,530
Hands, Male	348
Hands, Female	9
Value of Annual Product	$823,000
Flour and Meal	237,635

The population is there set down, but it was manifestly either incorrect at the time, or the Territory has filled up rapidly since the eighth census was taken, as there are now about 55,000 inhabitants in the Territory:

Free Whites	40,214
Free Blacks	30
Slaves	29
Total	40,273
Indians	20,000
Value of real and personal estate	$5,596,118
Acres of land improved	82,260
Acres of land unimproved	58,898
Value of live stock	1,729,012
Wheat	382,697
Bales of Ginned Cotton	1,133
Pounds butter	293,065

Official Report of the Battle of Gettysburg.—Gen. Meade's detailed report of the battle of Gettysburg, dated 1st of October, has been officially promulgated. He gives as the reason for the delay in making it, the failure till then of receiving the reports of several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle, and says, that the result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg—his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and withdrawal from the Upper Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards, and 13,621 prisoners. Besides this 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,831 killed, and 13,700 wounded, and 6,613 missing—in all 23,186. He adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army—officers and men. Gen. Meade estimated the Confederate army in its advance at that time to be 100,000 strong.

A Prophecy in Jest.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the New Monthly Magazine for 1821 (Vol. II.) entitled "Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D. 4796," is curious: "The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,490,000 picked troops. General Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1,120 balls, each weighing five hundred weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in a space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen states, that, "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in forty years these, to him, wild fancies would be almost realized.

So speaks the Loyal North.—Ohio has just condemned Vallandigham and treason by 80,000 majority; Pennsylvania has declared for the Union and against all dishonorable proposals to the rebels by 15,000 majority; Maine went before with 18,000 majority for the same side; Iowa has given 15,000 for it; Indiana 10,000, Michigan 8,000, Vermont 18,000, California 20,000, Kentucky 50,000, Connecticut 3,000, Rhode Island 3,000, Nevada 5,000, Nebraska 2,000, and New Hampshire 4,000. Every State or Territory which has held an election during the present year has given an emphatic majority for the Union, and in support of the Government against rebels and Copperheads. Let New Yorkers remember this, and go and do likewise.

The Union Vedette,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

"Together let us beat this ample field.
Try what the open, what the covert yield;
* * * * * * * *
Eye Nature's walks, shoot Folly as it flies,
And catch the Manners living as they rise;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to Man."—*Pope.*

The President's Message.

At late a hour on Wednesday night we received the first telegraphic sheets of the President's Message. By dint of hard labor all night, the important document was given to our readers in an extra early on Thursday morning. It should be carefully read by every citizen, as well for the interesting facts set forth in the paper itself, as for the great importance of the President's views on the subject of the rebellion. The message is too lengthy to be reprinted in our columns, and we have only space to notice briefly a few of its salient points. The message opens with an assurance that not only do we remain at peace with foreign powers, but also that our relations with them are of a satisfactory nature, including specifically both England and France, the Governments of which have both concluded at last to stop the rebel pirate rams building in their ports. The slave trade is effectually broken up, at least so far as American ports are concerned. Arrangements have been made with Russia for the completion of an international telegraph across the Pacific, and the Atlantic cable is recommended to Congress. The operations of the Treasury are fully set forth, but the telegraph makes such sad work with figures, that it is difficult to gather more than that our National finances are in a healthy condition. We glean, however, that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1863, amounted to $901,125,674 86, while the aggregate disbursements were $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance of $5,329,044 21 in the Treasury. The War Department expended $599,278,605, and the Navy $63,211,105. For the detailed operations of the army, the message refers to the report of the Secretary of War, but devotes a paragraph to the Navy. From it we learn that the blockade has been efficiently carried on and extended. Our fleets have captured more than *one thousand vessels*, since the blockade was established, and the value of the prizes has been over thirteen millions of dollars. Our Naval force consists of five hundred and fifty-eight vessels, seventy-five of which are iron clad armored steamers. The Post Office Department, notwithstanding the war, has at last become almost self-sustaining; the system of reduced postage being found to work advantageously. The Secretary of the Interior, we judge from the message, has again recommended the raising of revenue from taxation of mines, a policy which we opine will not stand the test of trial, should Congress ever enter upon the scheme. The people of the east do not yet seem to appreciate that it costs nearly a dollar to extract from mines of gold or silver, a dollar of the precious metal, or that Congress should encourage the development of the resources of the country so far as mines are concerned, rather than restrict enterprise and industry by heavy taxation. The policy, if ever tried, will, we fear be found to be equivalent to killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

But by far the most interesting part of the message are the concluding passages, wherein the President explains and argues the proclamation which accompanies the document. Having pledged himself never "while he remains in his present position, to attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, or return to slavery any person who is freed by its terms," the President commends to the people his new plan of reconstruction. This plan contains a grant of "full pardon to all who have directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, with a restoration of all rights," except those persons afterwards specified. The exceptions are all those who have been civil, diplomatic, army or navy officers—all who left Judicial stations, or official positions in the army or navy of the U. S., to take part in the rebellion and all who have mis-treated colored prisoners of war. The pardon is granted on condition that those desiring it shall take, subscribe, and faithfully keep an oath of allegiance to support the Government of the United States, the acts of Congress on the subject of slavery and the emancipation proclamation. The plan, also, declares that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth of the whole voting population shall take this oath of allegiance they may form a State government which will be recognized by the President as the legal government of such state, provided it be republican in form, which government will be protected against invasion or insurrection by the whole forces of the Union. This, in the main, constitutes the President's plan for the reconstruction of the Union, but he declares that it is only suggested and he will not therefore ignore any other proper or constitutional mode of bringing back the disloyal States into the Union. He declares that slavery has ceased to exist in all the revolted States by virtue of his emancipation proclamation, and recommends each State where slavery has heretofore existed, to adopt necessary measures in relation to the freed blacks and provide for their education and advancement.

We close our synopsis with the interesting statement that "of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully *one hundred thousand* are now in the service of the U. S., about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks."

Vedette Correspondence.

Great Salt Lake City,
Dec. 3d, 1863.

Editors Union Vedette: I see you are gathering "gems of poetry" for your excellent paper. Pardon me for my assurance in sending you a little thing which, in my readings, I have translated from the German. As a reader of and subscriber for your valuable journal, allow me to compliment you on the ability, taste and judgment displayed in its columns. With sincere desire that your journal may have a long and successful career, and be the instrument of great good,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
C. V. W.

Mignon.

[From the German, by C. V. W.]

"Mignon" is one of the most interesting characters in "Goethe's Wilhelm Meister." In her childhood she was secretly carried from her home in Italy, by a company of strolling jugglers, and trained to perform feats on the rope, etc. Meister, who one day happened to witness the performances of this troupe, during which the child was unmercifully abused, obtained possession of her and became her protector. One morning he was surprised to find her before his door, singing the following song to a cithern (an ancient instrument similar to the modern guitar,) which had accidentally fallen into her hands. On finishing her song for the second time, she stood still for a moment, looked keenly at Wilhelm, and asked him "Knowest thou the land?" "It must be Italy," said Wilhelm, (the history of the child was yet a mystery to him.) "Where didst thou get the little song?" "Italy," said Mignon with an earnest air; "if thou go to Italy, take me along with thee, for I am too cold here." "Hast thou been there already, little dear?" said Wilhelm. But the child was silent.

Knowest thou the land where the yellow citrons bloom,
And the golden orange sparkles in the leafy gloom,
Where a soft wind the blue vault of heaven fans,
Where the modest myrtle hides, and the lofty laurel stands?
Knowest thou it? Tell!
For there, O there,
Would I with thee, O my beloved, dwell.

Knowest thou the house, on pillars rests its dome,
Bright shines the hall and glitters every room,
And marble statues pitying stand as if to ask of me,
"O my poor little one, what have they done to thee?"
Knowest thou it? Tell!
For there, O there,
Would I with thee, O my protector, dwell.

Knowest thou the mountain and its cloudy path of spray,
Where the patient mule through the dense fog seeks its way, [brood,
And its darksome caves where dwell that serpent
Where falls the dashing rock, and over it the flood?
Knowest thou it? Tell!
Thither, O thither, lies our way!
O father, let us hence to dwell.

A striking item.—At the East almost all trades, mechanics, and laborers, are on an extensive and universal strike for higher wages, and fears are expressed by the N. Y. papers, that riots will be bred therefrom, The strikers include all manner of persons and both sexes—mechanics, railroad employes, long-shore men, clerks, policemen, shirt, skirt, and tent makers, men, women, girls, and little boys. In fact everybody seems to be on a strike, not even excepting Meade, Grant, and Burnside, who are striking vigorous blows at the *heart of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy*. B. Gratz Brown, and John M. Henderson, have been elected U. S. Senators, from Missouri. Mr. Brown is a "Radical" of the ultra stamp, and his colleague although heretofore ranked with the Conservatives, was on the Radical programme and elected by them.

California Telegraphic Summary.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION VEDETTE.]

San Francisco, Dec. 10th, 1863.

Nothing doing on the Aquilla. The attempt at pumping is a dead failure; they are now waiting for men from New York to do the job.

The rainy season has commenced.

John Crane, a '49-er, and ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, died yesterday.

Greenbacks buying at 70c and selling at 71c.

At the fireman's election on Monday last, Scannell was re-elected Chief Engineer; Con. Mooney, Third Assistant Engineer.

The body of the Russian sailor, who was blown overboard the evening of the Russian ball, has been recovered and buried.

The steamer Panama, from Mexico, Tuesday last, brought $13,700 treasure.

The mining news from Owen's river and Arizona is extremely favorable.

A Mojave Chief leaves in the steamer Golden City, Saturday next, for Washington.

Money, moderately light; business dull.

F. F. Low, was inaugurated as Governor for four years. His Message is devoted mainly to pledges concerning State policy, and receives general commendation. He considers it a cause for congratulation that the election of ardent friends of libery and Union, to represent California in Congress, by 20,000 majority, must finally destroy all hope which foreign or domestic foes of the United States have ever entertained of receiving aid and sympathy from the Pacific coast.

A new company, comprised of leading capitalists, has been organized, who are offering to save the Monitor and Comanche, if the Eastern underwriters accept of their proposition.

AFFLICTED, READ THIS!

The dreadful disease which was contracted by many of the people of the Southern States of the United States of America during the past few years, and which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, has at length been found to be curable. It has been discovered that the disease was caused by the unnatural practice of *fire-eating*—matter that is known to be very indigestible. A consequent undermining of the Constitution and derangement of the entire system ensued with the persons who practiced this fire-eating, and finally broke out in a loathsome disease called "*secession.*" A celebrated physician has at last discovered and is successfully practicing a remedy which, it is confidently believed, will effect a cure for this horrible malady. The preparation of *Dr.* Gilmore (now a Major General in the U. S. army) consists principally of *Greek fire* and other medicaments known only to the medical fraternity. This compound is made into pills of about eight or ten to the ton, and is to be administered at the rate of twenty pills a day, until a cure is effected. If the disease does not abate in a short time, it will be necessary to increase the dose. Put up in packages to suit and *sent, gratis*, to all parts of the world, on application to Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. Army, Morris Island, (near the Harbor of Charleston) South Carolina. Refers to Mr. Pierre Toutant de Beauregard, who has tried it.

A Soldiers' Newspaper.—We have received the first number of a neatly printed and well-filled little sheet, of date November 20th, published at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, by the officers and enlisted men of the California Volunteers, and bearing the appropriate name of "The Union Vedette"—a name signifying, according to Webster, "a dragoon or horseman stationed on the outposts of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger." The Vedette, say the publishers, will be issued whether it pays or not—but it is hoped that it may at least pay expenses. The subscription for three months is two dollars, and as many citizens have friends or acquaintances in the California column, they could not do better than inclose a two-and-a-half gold coin, and send it per Uncle Sam's mail to his boys, near Salt Lake, and receive the Vedette in return.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Since your notice, friend Toby, we have associated with us the officers and enlisted men of the Nevada Cavalry, who lately arrived at this camp. You are wrong as regards our subscription prices. They are: for three months, $1.50; for six months, $2.50. Please announce the fact as above, and say to your readers that we should like very much to receive the gold coin, but that anything that has figures upon it is money here; greenbacks, however, are preferred. The *Vedette* is flourishing. You may be surprised to know that we got out the President's Message at 9 o'clock a. m. the 10th instant. We issue an extra, containing the telegraphic news, every day that the wires are in working order. Isn't it quite an enterprise for a soldiers camp?

☞ About 2,300 rebel prisoners are confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. In view of the expected attack upon the Island, which of late caused so much excitement along the Northern border, the Government is entrenching and erecting defensive works sufficiently to guard against any future contingency, either by the attack of an enemy or the escape of prisoners. The sutler store on the Island has been prohibited, and the prisoners who, heretofore, were allowed to purchase luxuries, now receive only their regular ration.

WM. MAUCER

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch.

WATCHES REPAIRED
And Warranted to Keep Good Time.
All Jewelry repaired by him be
GUARANTEES TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches,
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, POCKET KNIVES, COMBS, ETC.,
in fact everything to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale, can be had on the most reasonable terms, at his shop Camp Douglas, U. T. dec11tf

GRAND CHRISTMAS EVE BALL.

WELTON & TAYLOR respectfully announce to their friends that they will give a
Grand Christmas Ball
On Thursday Evening, Dec. 24th,
AT THE CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER,
to which they solicit the attendance of the public.

No pains will be spared to make this one of the the grandest affairs that has ever taken place at Camp Douglas.

In addition to every other luxury that can be procured, the participants will be treated to
Some Very Fine Bear Meat.

TICKETS (Including Supper).....$5.00

To be had at Welton & Taylor's saloon, Sutler's store, and at the Salt Lake House, Salt Lake City.
WELTON & TAYLOR.

Camp Douglas, U. T.,
Dec. 4th, 1863, 3w

CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER!

The Management have the pleasure of announcing Performances at this Theater
ON MONDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
Evenings of each week.

No expense will be spared to make the Entertainments worthy of the patronage of a generous public.

The Performances will embrace the
MELO-DRAMATIC, BURLESQUE, AND MINSTRELSY.

☞ The Theater may be had for Dancing Parties, on Reasonable Terms, evenings on which no performance is announced. Good Music for dancing also furnished. R. H. HARRIS,
nov20. Manager.

BODENBERG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the
EASTERN MARKET,
Consisting in part of the best
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PRINTS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
SATINETS,
LINSEYS,
DENIMS,
JEANS,
FLANNELS,
CHECKS,
Hickory Tweeds,
And a full assortment of
Dress Goods,
Fall and Winter
Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY
And a large and general stock of
Groceries,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Dye Stuffs,
etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STOCK,
At the old stand of HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.,
East Temple Street.
dec11tf BODENBERG & KAHN.

Local Matters.

Murder.---On Monday morning last the prevailing quiet and monotony of city life in Salt Lake, was startled by a most wanton and brutal murder. Jason R. Luce, a resident of Salt Lake City, latterly engaged in running the express to Bannack, in broad daylight, on the most frequented thoroughfare, in the door of Townsend's Hotel, attacked Samuel R. Bunting with a large bowie knife, and stabbed his unresisting victim to death. He finally gave himself up to the police; but not till after he had brandished his bloody weapon in the air for nearly a quarter of an hour, acknowledging the deed, and apparently gloating over his triumph. On Tuesday, Luce had his examination, before Justice Miner, who committed him to answer at the next term of the Probate Court of this county. The testimony adduced on the examination, showed that about 1 o'clock of the day mentioned, Luce met Bunting and after a few words, as the latter turned to pass into the hotel, dealt him a deadly blow in the neck, from behind, nearly severing the head from the body, and following it up with at least two stabs in the back, driving his bloody weapon to the hilt, and while the victim was prostrate on the floor. The wounded man expired within a few minutes after the first blow was struck, and never spoke, save feebly to cry "murder."

When asked by the Justice if he had any defence to offer, Luce replied that his only witness was at Bannack, and gave his own version of the matter. He says that some weeks since, while at the mines, he was invited by deceased to go home with him to supper; that while at supper deceased asked him if he was a Mormon? Upon replying in the affirmative, deceased jumped upon, beat and stamped him, until he was taken home by some friends. That afterwards he met deceased, when the latter drew a knife and threatened to kill him, and again maltreated him. Seeing the deceased in this city last Monday, Luce approached and asked him if his name was Bunting. He replied "yes." "Samuel R. Bunting?" "Yes," again. "Well," said Luce, "we have an account to settle, and may as well settle it right here." The deceased then "went for his pistol," says Luce, "but whether he got it out I don't know; at all events he didn't hurt me much with it." This is the substance of defendant's statement, and almost his exact language. He takes the thing quite coolly, and apparently thinks himself in very little danger of punishment. If every word were true, as Justice Miner remarked, it would not reduce the grade of the offence from murder in the first degree. The assault was wanton, brutal and unjustified in any sense, and it is to be hoped that strict and impartial justice may be meted out to the offender. It struck us as not a little remarkable that the Justice should have bound Luce over to appear before an inferior court, when there will sit in this City in so short a time a court of higher power having jurisdiction of the offence—we mean the U. S. District Court.

The deceased (Bunting) was about 36 years old, recently from Bannack, and lately a Lieutenant in the service of the United States, but was on his way to Missouri to see his aged parents, from whom he had been separated upwards of 14 years. He is represented to have been a quiet, peaceable man, and those who know him cannot place full faith in the story of Luce about the beating and threats while at Bannack.

News Agents.—White & Bauer, General News Agents, San Francisco, have our thanks for large files of Eastern and California newspapers. Catalogues of all the principal publications in all parts of the world were received, and persons wishing papers or periodicals, can have them ordered from these Agents by calling at this office and making selections of such as are wanted. We have also received from this firm the prospectus for *The California Miner's Almanac*, for 1864, containing mining statistics, laws, forms, the latest postal regulations, etc., besides a practical and theoretical treatise on metallurgy, assaying, lessons in mineralogy and rudimentary ideas of geology. The work is arranged for the use of miners and prospectors, and is adapted to the use of all in general.

Acknowledgments.—We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Member of Congress at Washington, for a copy of the Patent Office Reports for 1861; the Official Report of Major General Pope, while commander of the army of Virginia; and the synopsis or Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census. The books are well printed, and the Report of Gen. Pope contains much interesting information. Such acts of kindness are appreciated, and we hope the *Vedette* may never be forgotten by Honorable gentlemen at Washington.

More Snow.---On last Saturday night and Sunday, the environs of Camp Douglas were visited by another heavy snow storm, and the valleys and mountains are covered to a depth of four or five inches. The days have been during the week balmy and pleasant, the nights clear and cold. The melting by day is compensated for by the freezing by night, and the merry sleigh bells jingle in our ears from "morn to noon, from morn to dewy" or rather frozen eve. As we go to press the clouds o'er cast the earth, and portend another storm and more sleighing.

Theatrical.---Since our last notice of the performances at the Salt Lake Theater, which closed with a note on Mrs. Irwin's 'In and Out of Place,' the public have been treated to a couple of sensational melo-dramas. First, we have had the 'Warlock of the Glen,' brought out in fine style with new and appropriate scenery, etc. It is a high-toned, loud-keyed, thunder and lightning, Scotch melo-drama, and was put on the Stage in good shape. While we are aware that this style of plays suits most people the best, we have not yet attained the point of being able to "see it." Melo-dramas are our abomination, the thunder and lightning, terrific tableau, and "all the original music" are too much for our weak nerves, and every time the galleries came down at some startling thunder clap, or terrific combat, we can't help wishing they'd 'come down' literaly on the 'heavy villains' who sneak in on a strain of music and slide out on a streak of stage lightning. Mr. Irwin's *Warlock* was very good of the kind, but, 'pon honor, we don't like the kind. As, however, the Management has the good sense to play for all the world, and not for our particular edification, we acquiesce in the wisdom of their selections. Mr. McKenzie as the honest true hearted old Scotch fisherman, did remarkably well and played his part up to nature. We have no doubt that his accent was Scotch all over and was rendered in the most natural way. Yet, if he had given us a little more of English idiom and a trifle less of Scotch dialect, we think the audience would have been better able to appreciate and understand the good things, which we have no doubt old Andrew said. A marked feature of the play was the young Miss Clawson, who said and acted her part as the 'rightful heir of Glencarron,' in a manner and with a *nonchalence* which brought down the house. For one evidently so young, her performance was as creditable as it was noticeable.

A day in Paris was given on Saturday night, (Nov. 28,) wherein Mrs. Irwin took half a dozen different characters, affording a very good opportunity for the display of her powers in different *roles*. The play is not in this respect, as good as *In and Out of Place*, while it is something of the same character. Her execution was good and the audience retired well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

On the Wednesday and Saturday nights following, the Irish drama (written originally, we believe for Mrs. Barney Williams,) of *Ireland as it was*, was given to a good house. It is an exceedingly interesting and one of the best melo-dramas of the present day. It sets off in 'thoughts that speak and words that burn,' the condition of the Irish peasantry and glaring evils of absenteeism. The action of the piece is very fine, and changes from 'grave to gay, from lively to severe' with a rapidity which at times amounts to abruptness. The scalding tear of sympathy for the misfortunes of the poor Irish out-casts is often checked by the oddities of Ragged Pat, and even while the 'kerchief is being raised to the eye to brush away the gathering moisture, the rich brogue and native wit of Judy O'Trot, changes its direction to the mouth to smother a roaring laugh. Mrs. Irwin's Judy was an excellent piece of acting and her brogue can hardly be excelled on the green turf of old Ireland itself. Mr. Irwin's old man Dan O'Carolan, was very well rendered; the parting in the snow storm was true to nature, and left scarcely a dry eye in the audience. The piece was well put on the Stage, and the snow storm during an entire act would have done credit to the management of a metropolitan theatre. The farce of *Perfection*, well played, closed the performance and the season. During the recess, of two weeks, "fresh novelties" are said to be in preparation.

Returned.—Major John M. O'Neil, of the 2d Cav. C. V., who was sent out a short time since with a detachment of sixty men, with Lieutenants Washburn, Dodd and Griffin, of the 3d Inf. C. V., to make a wagon road from Franklin to Camp Connor, returned to this camp on the 28th ultimo. We learn from the Major that on account of the great amount of frost in the ground, the party was unable to make the road as good as desired, but that they succeeded in completing a very good road over the worst part of the route. This route is a new one to that heretofore traveled. The distance from Camp Douglas to Camp Connor is about twenty miles less by this route than by any other, and of course it will be the one traveled hereafter.

Douglas Theater.—Performances at this place of amusement have been held on the regular evenings announced as per advertisement, and the entertainments appear to give general satisfaction. Many new and good things are perpetrated by members of the troupe, and some of the "locals" are received with raptures of applause; many of the shakey Saints appreciating them as well as every one else. Go and see them nightly.

DIED.

At Camp Douglas, Dec. 8, 1863, Peter Fleming, aged 36 years, teamster, Q. M. Department.

RANSOHOFF & BROS.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,

FANCY AND STAPLE ARTICLES,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise!

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods,

TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves, from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a call, and see our prices.

nov27-tf RANSOHOFF & BROS.

JUST IMPORTED!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Trimmings, Notions, Crinoline,

HOSIERY, SHOES,

etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.

Stationery, Perfumery,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Suitable to the Wants of the Public.

WANTED:

HAY AND WOOD,

Delivered at Camp Douglas.

WALKER BROS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24th, 1863. nov27-tf

The Union Vedette,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

"Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield;
* * * * * * * *
Eye Nature's walks, shoot Folly as it flies,
And catch the Manners living as they rise;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to Man."—*Pope.*

The President's Message.

At late a hour on Wednesday night we received the first telegraphic sheets of the President's Message. By dint of hard labor all night, the important document was given to our readers in an extra early on Thursday morning. It should be carefully read by every citizen, as well for the interesting facts set forth in the paper itself, as for the great importance of the President's views on the subject of the rebellion. The message is too lengthy to be reprinted in our columns, and we have only space to notice briefly a few of its salient points. The message opens with an assurance that not only do we remain at peace with foreign powers, but also that our relations with them are of a satisfactory nature, including specifically both England and France, the Governments of which have both concluded at last to stop the rebel pirate rams building in their ports. The slave trade is effectually broken up, at least so far as American ports are concerned. Arrangements have been made with Russia for the completion of an international telegraph across the Pacific, and the Atlantic cable is recommended to Congress. The operations of the Treasury are fully set forth, but the telegraph makes such sad work with figures, that it is difficult to gather more than that our National finances are in a healthy condition. We glean, however, that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1863, amounted to $901,125,674 86, while the aggregate disbursements were $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance of $5,329,044 21 in the Treasury. The War Department expended $599,278,605, and the Navy $63,211,105. For the detailed operations of the army, the message refers to the report of the Secretary of War, but devotes a paragraph to the Navy. From it we learn that the blockade has been efficiently carried on and extended. Our fleets have captured more than *one thousand vessels*, since the blockade was established, and the value of the prizes has been over thirteen millions of dollars. Our Naval force consists of five hundred and fifty-eight vessels, seventy-five of which are iron clad armored steamers. The Post Office Department, notwithstanding the war, has at last become almost self-sustaining; the system of reduced postage being found to work advantageously. The Secretary of the Interior, we judge from the message, has again recommended the raising of revenue from taxation of mines, a policy which we opine will not stand the test of trial, should Congress ever enter upon the scheme. The people of the east do not yet seem to appreciate that it costs nearly a dollar to extract from mines of gold or silver, a dollar of the precious metal, or that Congress should encourage the development of the resources of the country so far as mines are concerned, rather than restrict enterprise and industry by heavy taxation. The policy, if ever tried, will, we fear be found to be equivalent to killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

But by far the most interesting part of the message are the concluding passages, wherein the President explains and argues the proclamation which accompanies the document. Having pledged himself never "while he remains in his present position, to attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, or return to slavery any person who is freed by its terms," the President commends to the people his new plan of reconstruction. This plan contains a grant of "full pardon to all who have directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, with a restoration of all rights," except those persons afterwards specified. The exceptions are all those who have been civil, diplomatic, army or navy officers—all who left Judicial stations, or official positions in the army or navy of the U. S., to take part in the rebellion and all who have mis-treated colored prisoners of war. The pardon is granted on condition that those desiring it shall take, subscribe, and faithfully keep an oath of allegiance to support the Government of the United States, the acts of Congress on the subject of slavery and the emancipation proclamation. The plan, also, declares that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth of the whole voting population shall take this oath of allegiance they may form a State government which will be recognized by the President as the legal government of such state, provided it be republican in form, which government will be protected against invasion or insurrection by the whole forces of the Union. This, in the main, constitutes the President's plan for the reconstruction of the Union, but he declares that it is only suggested and he will not therefore ignore any other proper or constitutional mode of bringing back the disloyal States into the Union. He declares that slavery has ceased to exist in all the revolted States by virtue of his emancipation proclamation, and recommends each State where slavery has heretofore existed, to adopt necessary measures in relation to the freed blacks and provide for their education and advancement.

We close our synopsis with the interesting statement that "of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully *one hundred thousand* are now in the service of the U. S., about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks."

Vedette Correspondence.

Great Salt Lake City,
Dec. 3d, 1863.

Editors Union Vedette: I see you are gathering "gems of poetry" for your excellent paper. Pardon me for my assurance in sending you a little thing which, in my readings, I have translated from the German. As a reader of and subscriber for your valuable journal, allow me to compliment you on the ability, taste and judgment displayed in its columns. With sincere desire that your journal may have a long and successful career, and be the instrument of great good,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
C. V. W.

Mignon.

[From the German, by C. V. W.]

"Mignon" is one of the most interesting characters in "Goethe's Wilhelm Meister." In her childhood she was secretly carried from her home in Italy, by a company of strolling jugglers, and trained to perform feats on the rope, etc. Meister, who one day happened to witness the performances of this troupe, during which the child was unmercifully abused, obtained possession of her and became her protector. One morning he was surprised to find her before his door, singing the following song to a cithern (an ancient instrument similar to the modern guitar,) which had accidentally fallen into her hands. On finishing her song for the second time, she stood still for a moment, looked keenly at Wilhelm, and asked him "Knowest thou the land?" "It must be Italy," said Wilhelm, (the history of the child was yet a mystery to him.) "Where didst thou get the little song?" "Italy," said Mignon with an earnest air; "if thou go to Italy, take me along with thee, for I am too cold here." "Hast thou been there already, little dear?" said Wilhelm. But the child was silent.

Knowest thou the land where the yellow citrons bloom,
And the golden orange sparkles in the leafy gloom,
Where a soft wind the blue vault of heaven fans,
Where the modest myrtle hides, and the lofty laurel stands?
Knowest thou it? Tell!
For there, O there,
Would I with thee, O my beloved, dwell.

Knowest thou the house, on pillars rests its dome,
Bright shines the hall and glitters every room,
And marble statues pitying stand as if to ask of me,
"O my poor little one, what have they done to thee?"
Knowest thou it? Tell!
For there, O there,
Would I with thee, O my protector, dwell.

Knowest thou the mountain and its cloudy path of spray,
Where the patient mule through the dense fog seeks its way,
And its darksome caves where dwell that serpent brood,
Where falls the dashing rock, and over it the flood?
Knowest thou it? Tell!
Thither, O thither, lies our way!
O father, let us hence to dwell.

A striking item.—At the East almost all trades, mechanics, and laborers, are on an extensive and universal strike for higher wages, and fears are expressed by the N. Y. papers, that riots will be bred therefrom, The strikers include all manner of persons and both sexes—mechanics, railroad employes, long-shore men, clerks, policemen, shirt, skirt, and tent makers, men, women, girls, and little boys. In fact everybody seems to be on a strike, not even excepting Meade, Grant, and Burnside, who are striking vigorous blows at the *heart of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy*. B. Gratz Brown, and John M. Henderson, have been elected U. S. Senators, from Missouri. Mr. Brown is a "Radical" of the ultra stamp, and his colleague although heretofore ranked with the Conservatives, was on the Radical programme and elected by them.

California Telegraphic Summary.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION VEDETTE.]

San Francisco, Dec. 10th, 1863.

Nothing doing on the Aquilla. The attempt at pumping is a dead failure; they are now waiting for men from New York to do the job.

The rainy season has commenced.

John Crane, a '49-er, and ex-Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, died yesterday.

Greenbacks buying at 70c and selling at 71c.

At the fireman's election on Monday last, Scannell was re-elected Chief Engineer; Con. Mooney, Third Assistant Engineer.

The body of the Russian sailor, who was blown overboard the evening of the Russian ball, has been recovered and buried.

The steamer Panama, from Mexico, Tuesday last, brought $13,700 treasure.

The mining news from Owen's river and Arizona is extremely favorable.

A Mojave Chief leaves in the steamer Golden City, Saturday next, for Washington.

Money, moderately light; business dull.

F. F. Low, was inaugurated as Governor for four years. His Message is devoted mainly to pledges concerning State policy, and receives general commendation. He considers it a cause for congratulation that the election of ardent friends of libery and Union, to represent California in Congress, by 20,000 majority, must finally destroy all hope which foreign or domestic foes of the United States have ever entertained of receiving aid and sympathy from the Pacific coast.

A new company, comprised of leading capitalists, has been organized, who are offering to save the Monitor and Comanche, if the Eastern underwriters accept of their proposition.

AFFLICTED, READ THIS!

The dreadful disease which was contracted by many of the people of the Southern States of the United States of America during the past few years, and which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, has at length been found to be curable. It has been discovered that the disease was caused by the unnatural practice of *fire-eating*—matter that is known to be very indigestible. A consequent undermining of the Constitution and derangement of the entire system ensued with the persons who practiced this fire-eating, and finally broke out in a loathsome disease called "*secession.*" A celebrated physician has at last discovered and is successfully practicing a remedy which, it is confidently believed, will effect a cure for this horrible malady. The preparation of *Dr.* Gilmore (now a Major General in the U. S. army) consists principally of *Greek fire* and other medicaments known only to the medical fraternity. This compound is made into pills of about eight or ten to the ton, and is to be administered at the rate of twenty pills a day, until a cure is effected. If the disease does not abate in a short time, it will be necessary to increase the dose. Put up in packages to suit and *sent, gratis*, to all parts of the world, on application to Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. Army, Morris Island, (near the Harbor of Charleston) South Carolina. Refers to Mr. Pierre Toutant de Beauregard, who has tried it.

A Soldiers' Newspaper.—We have received the first number of a neatly printed and well-filled little sheet, of date November 20th, published at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, by the officers and enlisted men of the California Volunteers, and bearing the appropriate name of "The Union Vedette"—a name signifying, according to Webster, "a dragoon or horseman stationed on the outposts of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger." The Vedette, say the publishers, will be issued whether it pays or not—but it is hoped that it may at least pay expenses. The subscription for three months is two dollars, and as many citizens have friends or acquaintances in the California column, they could not do better than inclose a two-and-a-half gold coin, and send it per Uncle Sam's mail to his boys, near Salt Lake, and receive the Vedette in return.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Since your notice, friend Toby, we have associated with us the officers and enlisted men of the Nevada Cavalry, who lately arrived at this camp. You are wrong as regards our subscription prices. They are: for three months, $1.50; for six months, $2.50. Please announce the fact as above, and say to your readers that we should like very much to receive the gold coin, but that anything that has figures upon it is money here; greenbacks, however, are preferred. The *Vedette* is flourishing. You may be surprised to know that we got out the President's Message at 9 o'clock a. m. the 10th instant. We issue an extra, containing the telegraphic news, every day that the wires are in working order. Isn't it quite an enterprise for a soldiers camp?

☞ About 2,300 rebel prisoners are confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. In view of the expected attack upon the Island, which of late caused so much excitement along the Northern border, the Government is entrenching and erecting defensive works sufficiently to guard against any future contingency, either by the attack of an enemy or the escape of prisoners. The sutler store on the Island has been prohibited, and the prisoners who, heretofore, were allowed to purchase luxuries, now receive only their regular ration.

WM. MAUCER

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch.

WATCHES REPAIRED
And Warranted to Keep Good Time.
All Jewelry repaired by him be
GUARANTEES TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches,
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, POCKET KNIVES, COMBS, ETC.,
in fact everything to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale, can be had on the most reasonable terms, at his shop Camp Douglas, U. T. dec11lm

GRAND CHRISTMAS EVE BALL.

WELTON & TAYLOR respectfully announce to their friends that they will give a
Grand Christmas Ball
On Thursday Evening, Dec. 24th,
AT THE CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER,
to which they solicit the attendance of the public.

No pains will be spared to make this one of the the grandest affairs that has ever taken place at Camp Douglas.

In addition to every other luxury that can be procured, the participants will be treated to
Some Very Fine Bear Meat.

TICKETS (Including Supper).....$5.00

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WELTON & TAYLOR.

Camp Douglas, U. T.,
Dec. 4th, 1863, 3w

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etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STOCK,
At the old stand of HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.,
East Temple Street.
dec11tf BODENBERG & KAHN.

Local Matters.

Murder.—On Monday morning last the prevailing quiet and monotony of city life in Salt Lake, was startled by a most wanton and brutal murder. One Jason R. Luce, a resident of Salt Lake City, who had latterly engaged in running the express to Bannack, in broad daylight, on the most frequented thoroughfare, in the door of Townsend's Hotel, attacked Samuel R. Bunting with a large bowie knife, and stabbed his unresisting victim to death. He finally gave himself up to the police; but not till after he had brandished his bloody weapon in the air for nearly a quarter of an hour, acknowledging the deed, and apparently gloating over his triumph. On Tuesday, Luce had his examination, before Justice Miner, who committed him to answer at the next term of the Probate Court of this county. The testimony adduced on the examination, showed that about 1 o'clock of the day mentioned, Luce met Bunting and after a few words, as the latter turned to pass into the hotel, dealt him a deadly blow in the neck, from behind, nearly severing the head from the body, and followed it up with at least two stabs in the back, driving his bloody weapon to the hilt, and while the victim was prostrate on the floor. The wounded man expired within a few minutes after the first blow was struck, and never spoke, save feebly to cry "murder."

When asked by the Justice if he had any defence to offer, Luce replied that his only witness was at Bannack, and gave his own version of the matter. He says that some weeks since, while at the mines, he was invited by deceased to go home with him to supper; that while at supper deceased asked him if he was a Mormon! Upon replying in the affirmative, deceased jumped upon, beat and stamped him, until he was taken home by some friends. That afterwards he met deceased, when the latter drew a knife and threatened to kill him, and again maltreated him. Seeing the deceased in this city last Monday, Luce approached and asked him if his name was Bunting. He replied "yes." "Samuel R. Bunting?" "Yes," again. "Well," said Luce, "we have an account to settle, and may as well settle it right here." The deceased then "went for his pistol," says Luce, "but whether he got it out I don't know; at all events he didn't hurt me much with it." This is the substance of defendant's statement, and almost his exact language. He takes the thing quite coolly, and apparently thinks himself in very little danger of punishment. If every word were true, as Justice Miner remarked, it would not reduce the grade of the offence from murder in the first degree. The assault was wanton, brutal and unjustified in any sense, and it is to be hoped that strict and impartial justice may be meted out to the offender. It struck us as not a little remarkable that the Justice should have bound Luce over to appear before an inferior court, when there will sit in this City in so short a time a court of higher power having jurisdiction of the offence—we mean the U. S. District Court.

The deceased (Bunting) was about 36 years old, recently from Bannack, and lately a Lieutenant in the service of the United States, but was on his way to Missouri to see his aged parents, from whom he had been separated upwards of 14 years. He is represented to have been a quiet, peaceable man, and those who know him cannot place full faith in the story of Luce about the beating and threats while at Bannack.

News Agents.—White & Bauer, General News Agents, San Francisco, have our thanks for large files of Eastern and California newspapers. Catalogues of all the principal publications in all parts of the world were received, and persons wishing papers or periodicals, can have them ordered from these Agents by calling at this office and making selections of such as are wanted. We have also received from this firm the prospectus for *The California Miner's Almanac*, for 1864, containing mining statistics, laws, forms, the latest postal regulations, etc., besides a practical and theoretical treatise on metallurgy, assaying, lessons in mineralogy and rudimentary ideas of geology. The work is arranged for the use of miners and prospecters, and is adapted to the use of all in general.

Acknowledgments.—We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Member of Congress at Washington, for a copy of the Patent Office Reports for 1861; the Official Report of Major General Pope, while commander of the army of Virginia; and the synopsis or Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census. The books are well printed, and the Report of Gen. Pope contains much interesting information. Such acts of kindness are appreciated, and we hope the *Vedette* may never be forgotten by Honorable gentlemen at Washington.

More Snow.—On last Saturday night and Sunday, the environs of Camp Douglas were visited by another heavy snow storm, and the valleys and mountains are covered to a depth of four or five inches. The days have been during the week balmy and pleasant, the nights clear and cold. The melting by day is compensated for by the freezing by night, and the merry sleigh bells jingle in our ears from "morn to noon, from morn to dewy" or rather frozen eve. As we go to press the clouds o'er cast the earth, and portend another storm and more sleighing.

Theatrical.—Since our last notice of the performances at the Salt Lake Theater, which closed with a note on Mrs. Irwin's 'In and Out of Place,' the public have been treated to a couple of sensational melo-dramas. First, we have had the 'Warlock of the Glen,' brought out in fine style with new and appropriate scenery, etc. It is a high-toned, loud-keyed, thunder and lightning, Scotch melo-drama, and was put on the Stage in good shape. While we are aware that this style of plays suits most people the best, we have not yet attained the point of being able to "see it." Melo-dramas are our abomination, the thunder and lightning, terrific tableau, and "all the original music" are too much for our weak nerves, and every time the galleries came down at some startling thunder clap, or terrific combat, we can't help wishing they'd 'come down' literaly on the 'heavy villains' who sneak in on a strain of music and slide out on a streak of stage lightning. Mr. Irwin's *Warlock* was very good of the kind, but, 'pon honor, we don't like the kind. As, however, the Management has the good sense to play for all the world, and not for our particular edification, we acquiesce in the wisdom of their selections. Mr. McKenzie as the honest true hearted old Scotch fisherman, did remarkably well and played his part up to nature. We have no doubt that his accent was Scotch all over and was rendered in the most natural way. Yet, if he had given us a little more of English idiom and a trifle less of Scotch dialect, we think the audience would have been better able to appreciate and understand the good things, which we have no doubt old Andrew said. A marked feature of the play was the young Miss Clawson, who said and acted her part as the 'rightful heir of Glencarron,' in a manner and with a *nonchalence* which brought down the house. For one evidently so young, her performance was as creditable as it was noticeable.

A day in Paris was given on Saturday night, (Nov. 28,) wherein Mrs. Irwin took half a dozen different characters, affording a very good opportunity for the display of her powers in different *roles*. The play is not in this respect, as good as *In and Out of Place*, while it is something of the same character. Her execution was good and the audience retired well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

On the Wednesday and Saturday nights following, the Irish drama (written originally, we believe for Mrs. Barney Williams,) of *Ireland as it was*, was given to a good house. It is an exceedingly interesting and one of the best melo-dramas of the present day. It sets off in 'thoughts that speak and words that burn,' the condition of the Irish peasantry and glaring evils of absenteeism. The action of the piece is very fine, and changes from 'grave to gay, from lively to severe' with a rapidity which at times amounts to abruptness. The scalding tear of sympathy for the misfortunes of the poor Irish out-casts is often checked by the oddities of Ragged Pat, and even while the 'kerchief is being raised to the eye to brush away the gathering moisture, the rich brogue and native wit of Judy O'Trot, changes its direction to the mouth to smother a roaring laugh. Mrs. Irwin's Judy was an excellent piece of acting and her brogue can hardly be excelled on the green turf of old Ireland itself. Mr. Irwin's old man Dan O'Carolan, was very well rendered; the parting in the snow storm was true to nature, and left scarcely a dry eye in the audience. The piece was well put on the Stage, and the snow storm during an entire act would have done credit to the management of a metropolitan theatre. The farce of *Perfection*, well played, closed the performance and the season. During the recess, of two weeks, "fresh novelties" are said to be in preparation.

Returned.—Major John M. O'Neil, of the 2d Cav. C. V., who was sent out a short time since with a detachment of sixty men, with Lieutenants Washburn, Dodd and Griffin, of the 3d Inf. C. V., to make a wagon road from Franklin to Camp Connor, returned to this camp on the 28th ultimo. We learn from the Major that on account of the great amount of frost in the ground, the party was unable to make the road as good as desired, but that they succeeded in completing a very good road over the worst part of the route. This route is a new one to that heretofore traveled. The distance from Camp Douglas to Camp Connor is about twenty miles less by this route than by any other, and of course it will be the one traveled hereafter.

Douglas Theater.—Performances at this place of amusement have been held on the regular evenings announced as per advertisement, and the entertainments appear to give general satisfaction. Many new and good things are perpetrated by members of the troupe, and some of the "locals" are received with raptures of applause; many of the shakey Saints appreciating them as well as every one else. Go and see them nightly.

DIED.

At Camp Douglas, Dec. 8, 1863, Peter Fleming, aged 36 years, teamster, Q. M. Department.

RANSOHOFF & BROS.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,

FANCY AND STAPLE ARTICLES,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise!

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods,

TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves, from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

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A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Trimmings, Notions, Crinoline,

HOSIERY, SHOES,

etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.

Stationery, Perfumery,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Suitable to the Wants of the Public.

WANTED:

HAY AND WOOD,

Delivered at Camp Douglas.

WALKER BROS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24th, 1863. nov27-tf

Our Country and her Flag.

BY FRANCIS LIEBER.

Sung at the meeting of loyal citizens, Union Square, New York, July 15th, 1862.

We do not hate our enemy,
  May God deal gently with us all.
We love our land; we fight her foe;
  We hate his cause and that must fall.

Our country is a goodly land,
  We'll keep her always whole and hale;
We'll love her, live for her or die;
  To fall for her is not to fail.

Our Flag! The Red shall mean the blood
  We gladly pledge; and let the White
Mean purity and solemn truth,
  Unsullied justice, sacred right.

Its Blue, the sea we love to plow,
  That laves the heaven-united land,
Between the Old and Older World,
  From strand, o'er mount and stream, to strand.

The Blue reflects the crowding stars,
  Bright union-emblem of the free;
Come all of ye, and let it wave,
  That floating piece of poetry.

Our fathers came and planted fields,
  And manly Law, and schools and truth;
They planted Self-Rule, which we'll guard
  By word and sword, in age, in youth.

Broad freedom came along with them
  On History's ever-widening wings.
Our blessing this, our task and toil;
  For "arduous are all noble things."

Let Emp'ror never rule this land,
  Nor fitful Crowd, nor senseless Pride.
Our master is our self-made law;
  To *him* we bow and none beside.

Then sing and shout for our free land,
  For glorious *Freeland's* victory;
Pray that in turmoil and in peace
  Freeland our land may ever be;

That faithful we be found, and strong.
  When History builds as corals build,
Or when she rears her granite walls,
  Her moles with crimson mortar filled.

The Swamp Angel.---Speaking of guns, the N. Y. Volunteer Engineer, (Mr. Serrell,) who planted the "Swamp Angel" (the enormous gun which has sent shell right into the heart of Charleston, a distance of nearly five miles,) thus speaks of the little joker in a private letter, lately printed in the N. Y. *Tribune*.

The "Swamp Angel," as the soldiers call one of the batteries, was a hard job—it required 7,000 days' work, while Wagner, Gregg, Moultrie, Sumter, Bee, Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, as we call another fort on James Island, for want of a name, and over a mile in length of small batteries, all poured their shot and shell into us the whole time we were building it, after they saw the epaulment above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, 22 feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight in a few minutes if he attempts to walk on it. We carried 10,000 bags filled with sand more than 2 miles, and brought over 300 large logs and pieces of timber more than 10 miles to make the battery. Two miles and a half of bridges across the marsh had to be built to get to and from the batteries. It was no easy job to mount the guns, but it has been done, and only Gen. Gilmore and Major Batt of the Engineers were willing to say they believed the plan feasible. Beauregard laughed at the idea of getting upon, much less holding the marsh, as we have, for over a month. The Commanding General used frequently to say, when others openly expressed their proud satisfaction to me, and a legacy for my children's children, that I did this, and mounted the only guns that have ever fired into Charleston since her rebellious, haughty, wicked citizens fired upon the glorious old flag of our Union, and, what is more, I do not hesitate to say that, if so ordered, I could, in two weeks, with the means we now have on hand, utterly destroy, obliterate, and wipe off the face of the earth, as were Sodom and Gomorrah, that sink of iniquity, and hotbed of aristocratic rebels.

Religious Courtship.---A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:

He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text—Second Epistle of John, verse fifth:—'And I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another.'

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse, tenth—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?"

He returned the book pointing to the twelfth verse of the Second Epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

Quere.—The Serious Man says he hears a great many complaints about the "bad commissary whisky," and wants to know whether the adjective applies to the whisky or to the commissary? We suspect it does!

P. Nasby "hez a Interview with the President."

Church uv St. ——— }
Nov. the 1, '63. }

I felt it my dooty to visit Washington. The mizable condishn the Dimocrisy find themselves iuto since the elecshen, make it nessary that suthin be did, and therefore I determined to see wat cood be effectid by a persnel interview with the President.

Interdoosin miself, I opened upon him delikitly, thus:

'Linkin,' sez I, 'ez a Dimocrat, a free-born Dimocrat, who is prepared to die—with neetnis and dispatch and on short notis for the inalienable rite uv free speech, noing also that yoo er a goriller, a feendish ape, a lank thirster after blud, I speek.'

'Speek on,' sez he.

'I am a Ohio Dimocrat,' sez I, who hez repoodiated Vallandiggum.'

'Before or sinse the elecshin, did yoo repoodiate him?' sez he.

'Sinse,' retortid I.

'I thot so,' sed he. 'I wood hev dun it too, hed I been yoo, continered he with a goriller-like grin.

'We air now in favor uv a wiggerus persecushen uv the war, and we want you to so alter yoor polisy that we kin act with yoo corjelly,' sez I.

'Say on,' sez he.

'I will. We don't want yoo to change your polisy materially. We air modrit. Anxsheus to support yoo we ask yoo to adopt the follerin trifiin and unimportant changis:

Restoar to us our habis corpusses, ez good ez new.

Arest no moar men, wimmin and children, fer opinyun's saik.

Repele the ojus confisticashen bill, it irrytails the Suthern mind and fires the Suthern hart.

Do away with drafts and conskripshens.

Evoak the Emansipashen proclamashen, and give bonds that you'll never ishoo a nother.

Do away with tresury noats and sich, and pay nothin but gold.

Protect our dawters frum nigger equality.

Disarm your nigger sojers and send back the niggers to their owners to consiliate em.

Offer to assoom the war indetednis uv the South, and plej the Guvernment to remunerate our Suthrin brethren fer the losses they have sustaned in this onnatral war.

Call a convenshen uv Suthern men and sech gileless Northern men as F. Peerce, J. Bookannun, Fernandough Wood, Sabin Huff and myself to agree upon the terms uv re-union.

'Is that all,' sez the goriller,

'No,' sez I promptly. Ez a garantee uv good faith to us, we shel insist that the best haff uv the orfises be given to Dimocrats who repoodiate Valandiggum. Do this Linkin, and thro ile on the troubled waters. Do this and yool rally to yoor support thowsands uv noble Dimocrats, who went out of orfis with Bookannun, and hev been gittin their whisky on tick ever sinse. We hev maid sakrifises. We hev repoodiatid Vallandiggum; we care not ef he rots in Canady; we air wilin to jine the war party reservin to ourselves the poor privilidg uv dictatin how and on wat principples it shel be carrid on. Linkin! Goriller! Ape! I hev dun.

The President replied that he wood giv the matter serious considerashen. He wood menshen the ijee uv resinin to Seward, Chais and Blair, and address a serkuler to the Postmasters et settry, and see how menny uv em wood be wilin to resine to akommodait Dimokrats. He hed no dout several wood do it to-wunst. 'Is ther enny little thing I ken do fer yoo?' sez he.

'Nothin pertikler. I wood accept a small Post orfis, if sitooatid within ezy range uv a distilry. My politikle daze is well-nigh over. Let me but see the old party wunst more in the assendency; let these old ize wunst moar behold the Constooshen ez it is, the Union ez it wuz, and the niggar ware he ought 2 be, and I wil rap the mantel of privit life arownd me, and go in2 delirium tremens happy. I hev no ambishen. I am in the sear and yaller leaf. These witning lox, them sunken cheak warn me that age and whisky hev dun their perfect work, and that I shel soon go hents. Linkin, skorn not my words. I hev sed. Adoo.

So sayin I wavd my hand impressively and walked away.

Waitin and watchin,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

A Dog Car.---The French railways have made a by-law on the opening of the shooting season, by which the sportsman and his dog travel in the same carriage.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Nothing strange in that—they allow puppies to ride in the Montgomery street cars. Only the other day one was ejected by the Conductor, for being a little to free with a fair damsel. The French idea is the true one. Let one car be reserved especially for all of the canine breed——or manners.

A Standing Goak.—Deserters from Bragg's army say that it is impossible for the rebel leaders to make their troops stand.—*Telegram.* The rebels, however, find no difficulty in making their leaders *lie.*

☞ A Confederate surgeon, who was beastly drunk when our forces captured Little Rock, Ark., found himself among the Yankees when he got sober, and remarked that it beat Rip Van Winkle, that a man couldn't go to sleep in the Confederate States without waking up in the United States.

Breeches of the Marriage Contract.---A husband, wishing to know how some money had been disposed of by his wife and daughters, was told it had been well employed, being laid out for *indispensables*!

Attention! Attention!

CITIZENS OF UTAH!

BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE!

A. GILBERT,

(Next to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his Large and Well-Selected

STOCK OF DRY-GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Cotton,

Woolen, and

Mixed Fabrics,

Calicoes,

Silks,

Drillings,

Flannels,

AND OTHER

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

ALSO

Offers on reasonable Terms

Groceries,

Coffee,

Candles,

Sugars,

Soap,

etc., etc., etc.

Hardware,

Cutlery,

Crockery,

etc., etc.,

ON TERMS TO SUIT.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS

AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27tf **A. GILBERT.**

By-Laws Governing Gold Canon Distri...

At a meeting of the claim-holders, held at ... Canon Station, September 23d, 1863, the follo... laws were unanimously adopted for the gover... ment of the mining interests of that district:

Section 1st. This district to be known as G... Canon Mining District, of Lander county, Nev... Territory, and bounded as follows: Commenc... at a point ten miles south of Egan Station, ... following up the western base of the Gold C... range of mountains to a point ten miles north ... the Station; thence across the range due east ... miles to Go-Shute Creek; thence south running ... Steptoe Valley twenty miles; thence west ... miles to the place of beginning.

Section 2d. There shall be a recorder elec... for the district on the 15th day of September, 18... and each succeeding year thereafter, who sh... hold his office for one year from the 15th day ... September, 1863, unless sooner removed by a ... election, which can only be done by a written ... signed by at least two-thirds of the claim-hol... in the district, giving notice of a new election ... be held; after said notice shall have been ... in at least three public places within the d... for thirty days, and also published in some ... paper printed in or nearest to the district for th... days. The recorder shall also be a resident of ... district.

Section 3d. It shall be the duty of the reco... to keep in a suitable book or books a full ... truthful record of the proceedings of all pu... meetings; to place on record all claims brought ... him for that purpose, when such claims shall n... interfere with or effect the right or interest of ... prior location, recording the same in order ... their date, for which service he shall receive th... sum of one dollar and a-half for each claim re... corded; he shall keep the books open at all ti... for the inspection of the public; he shall also ha... the power to appoint a deputy to act in his plac... for whose official acts he shall be responsible. It ... shall be the duty of the recorder to deliver to hi... successor in office all books, records, papers, etc., ... belonging to or pertaining to his office.

Section 4th. All examination of records must ... be made in the presence of the recorder or his ... deputy.

Section 5th. Notice of claims or location of ... mining ground by any individual or by a company, ... on file in the recorder's office, shall be deemed ... equivalent to a record of the same.

Section 6th. Each claimant shall be entitled to ... hold by location two hundred feet on any lead or ... lode in this district, with all its dips, spurs, angles, ... depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, ... and all the minerals and other valuables therein ... contained; the discoverer and locator of a lead ... being entitled to one claim (extra) for discovery.

Section 7th. The locators of any lead, lode or ... ledge, in this district, shall be entitled to hold on ... each side of the lead, lode or ledge, located by ... him or them, five hundred feet and all the min... erals therein contained.

Section 8th. All locations shall be made by ... written notice posted up on the ground and bou... daries defined, and all claimants names posted on ... the notice.

Section 9th. Work done in any tunnel, cut, ... shaft or drift, in good faith, shall be considered as ... being done on the claim owned by such person or ... persons, or company.

Section 10th. Every claim, whether by an in... dividual or company located, shall be recorded ... within ten days after date of location.

Section 11th. All claims are to hold good for ... twelve calendar months from date of record.

Section 12th. Whenever five hundred dollars ... shall have been expended upon the claims of any ... company in this district, the ground so claimed by ... said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee ... to the locators or company thereof and their as... signs, and the same shall not be subject to location ... or re-location by other parties ever after, except ... by an acknowledged abandonment by the com... pany of the ground, which shall be construed to ... mean an entire abandonment after laying idle for ... one year, except in cases where claims are in liti... gation.

Section 13th. The recorder shall go upon the ... ground with any and all parties desiring to locate ... claims, and shall be entitled to receive for such ... services one dollar and fifty cents for each claim ... located. It shall be his further duty to measure ... any claim or claims and make or cause to be made ... good and sufficient land marks defining said claim ... or claims, and he is prohibited from making any ... location for any person or company without com... plying with this section and their boundaries fully ... defined.

Section 14th. These rules or mining laws may ... be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the ... claim-holders present at any meeting in the dis... trict, at any time after thirty days' notice of such ... intention shall have been given in the manner ... described above for calling a new election for ... recorder.

Section 15th. These laws shall take effect on ... and after the 15th day of September, 1863.

WM. MYERS, President.
JOHN GORDON, Secretary.

BANNACK RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE.

THE Citizens of G. S. L. City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the **Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,** Situated on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish **Board and Lodging** on reasonable terms. By strict attention to business, and keeping a first class table, he confidently hopes to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

Breakfast from half-past seven to nine; Dinner from half-past twelve to half-past two, and Supper from half-past five to seven o'clock.

dec4tf JOSEPH D. BAYLISS, Proprietor.

BLANK MINING DEEDS,

TO be had at this office, and of Agent in Great Salt Lake City.